The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 814.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. Mackey Wants the Charleston Collectorship.

The Instructions to Spain in Regard to Cuba.

Heavy Seizure of Sugar at New Orleans.

The Contest in Virginia To-Day.

Secretary Borie's Letter of Resignation.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

THE CHARLESTON COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Dr. Mackey, who was recently removed from the collectorship of the port of Charleston, South Carolina, is here, and yesterday had an interview with the President in reference to his reinstatement. He charges that his successor is a Democrat, and should not be commissioned. He also presented a letter to the President from the Governor of South Carolina, protesting against the new appointment and urging Dr. Mackey's reinstatement.

SEIZURE OF SUGAR AT NEW ORLEANS.

Information has been received of the seizure of 12,000 boxes of sugar at New Orleans, the owners of which attempted to put it on the market without paying duties and revenue taxes. The seizure, which was made on the first instant, is entirely independent from the seizure reported by the Associated Press dispatches yesterday. It is estimated that the Government will realize from the seizures in that city since the new officers appointed by the present administration have assumed control more than a million dollars.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO SPAIN.

The fact having leaked out that Sickles took important instructions to Spain, all manner of speculations regarding the same has arisen. Among others is a statement that the Government has offered to purchase Cuba. An official contradiction of this is already forthcoming, but there is no reason given to contradict the paragraph sent Friday, that Sickles is authorized to offer the services of this Government as a mediator, to save further bloodshed in Cuba and relieve the Spanish Government of the great expense of carrying on the war.

THE TREASURY BUILDING.

The supervising architect of the Treasury building, under the direction of the Secretary, has made a reassignment of the rooms, which proves generally very satisfactory. All the bureaus, except Second Auditor's, of the department, under the new arrangement, will be located in the building.

[To the Associated Press.]

SENATOR'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of Mr. Borie's letter of resignation, as obtained from an official source:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

"*To the President:* Sir—I assumed, with appreciative pride, the high office and dignity of the Navy, conferred upon me by your flattering predilection, I stated that I feared, for reasons I suppressed, and others I suggested, then explained, that I would not be able to retain the position long. I now ask your acceptance of my resignation. The importance of the duty official, and always most attractive relations with you, for whom I entertain so much esteem and attachment, gives a sincere pain, at the abandonment of my public duties. Such regret, but the great confidence I feel in the harmonious success of the policy of the administration, under your able, honest, and serious ind, is my great solace; and with the fervent wishes and most earnest prayers for the health and happiness of yourself as well as of all dear to you, I remain most devotedly and respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"A. E. BORIE."

AN OUTSIDE PRESSURE FOR CUBA.

The President and several members of his Cabinet have received numerous letters from different sources, entitled to considerable weight, urging immediate forcible action for the benefit of the Cuban insurrectionists. These letters convey information of a most accurate character, that fifteen gunboats are now being built in this country for the Spanish government, which, when completed, and they are to be completed before the 14th of August. The writers urge that delay on the part of our Government until the completion of their iron-clads will doubtless result in the defeat of the attempt to establish a republican form of government on the island. President Grant is known to be anxiously in sympathy with the Cubans, but is hampered by existing neutrality laws to such an extent that he cannot render them any assistance. He is, therefore, compelled to content himself with unqualified denunciations of the sympathisers with the Spaniards, and particularly of the mercenary wretches who, to make a few thousands, are destroying the progress of the principles of free government by building ironclads for the Spaniards.

A LEGAL FIGHT IN RECONSTRUCTION.

The Presidential Regality of General Canby's reappointment that members elect to the Virginia Legislature shall take the iron-clad oath in order that conformity may prevail in the registration of the unreconstructed States, under the reconstruction Laws.

There is any public observance of Independence Day in this city to-morrow will be the celebration of the colored Sunday schools. Notwithstanding the fatigue of the authorities in procuring public observance of the day, the city generally will pay it due respect.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

POSSIBLE MINISTRY DEMARKED.

PARIS, July 4—Evening.—M. Merial has withdrawn his motion for legislative reforms. The opposition in the Corps demand a responsible ministry and the autonomy of the Corps Legislatif, in order that the country may govern the country.

THE CABLE.

BERE, July 4.—At noon on Saturday the Great Eastern had run 1,145 knots from Brest, and still out 1,261 knots of cable. Everything was working well.

TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

Negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have closed, with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

MADRID, July 4.—The forthcoming ministerial changes in the ministry are freely canvassed. It is rumored that A. Badaus will be appointed minister of Finance, and Marios minister of Justice.

RUMORS REGARDING CUBA.

The silence which the government has maintained concerning Gen. Dulce's report of his administration, and of the state of affairs in Cuba, causes much anxiety.

A REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

A strong Republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was attended by demonstrations with the departure from the city of Republicans, numbering one thousand. It is rumored that they have gone to Gibraltar, and will re-enter Spain through Estremadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

ENGLAND.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

July 4.—The ocean match of the Royal Yacht Club took place on Saturday. The Druid took the first prize.

MEMPHIS.

Early Little Enthusiasm.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—The various colored societies celebrated the Fourth to-day by parading through the streets. The newspapers issued a splendid publication in honor of the occasion, but beyond this there was no general interest.

Trifled flannel shirts were worn at the celebration. The dark navy flannel is considerably becoming to gentlemen of fair complexion. These suits are made in excellent style, and are inexpensive.

NASHVILLE.

The Political Canvass—Senter's Chances Unfavorable—Extension of the Suffrage—The Tax Receivership—A Contest for Possession—The Holiday.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, July 5.—Gov. Senter was in the city yesterday and left to-day to fill his appointments in Middle and West Tennessee. He is so sanguine of his election as to consider it a foregone conclusion, and this is now the universal opinion. Senter will at least hold his own in East Tennessee, while his majority in the other divisions of the State will be very heavy. The change is public sentiment in regard to suffrage extension has been remarkable within the last month.

The question now is, which is the speediest method to make suffrage universal in the States. A popular convention, looking to that end, will undoubtedly be held within the next twelve months, every ex-rebel in the State will at once regain his political freedom. In the meantime registration will be conducted on a liberal basis, and tens of thousands will vote in the next election who have not cast a ballot for years. The reign of proscription, intolerance, and ill-feeling is fast drawing to a close in Tennessee.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, July 5.—Sheridan, the late Tax Collector, dispossessed by Receiver Bass, took possession of the Collector's office this morning, backed by a policeman, and claimed that he was still Collector. Bass had him arrested, and, upon investigation before a justice's court, he was bound over for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court. Afterward Sheridan appeared in the office and was forcibly ejected.

The colored people of Nashville celebrated the Fourth of July to-day in Edgefield. Some 5,000 of them participated.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

When and How it was Observed at Various Points.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 4.—The anniversary of the National birthday was celebrated to-day by our Germans. At 9 o'clock A. M. they formed in procession, marched through a number of the principal streets of the city and out to the Horticultural Garden. The procession was large and composed of the elite of the German population. At the garden speeches were made by Chas. Nelson, John Ruken, and Rev. J. G. Rohder, of Nashville, and A. Bohr, of Chattanooga. After the speaking a barbecue was served up and the remainder of the day spent in sports peculiar to the German. Thousands of our citizens, of all classes, were present during the day.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Germans are universally celebrating the anniversary of American Independence, but have all gone out of the city to do it. The largest number are at Wright's Grove, while considerable numbers are at Haas Park. The city is remarkably quiet.

To-morrow there will be celebrations at Washington Heights, Haas Park, Wright's Grove, and other points in the vicinity of the city, but none here. Business will be entirely suspended. If yesterday's weather be indicative, to-morrow, the morning papers on Tuesday morning.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July commenced this evening. An extra police force is on duty.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—The anniversary of the nation's birthday was celebrated here to-day by the Germans with great *eclat*. They formed a large procession early this morning, composed of all the German societies in the city, and made an imposing appearance. They moved to a grove three miles east of the city, where the Declaration was read by Adolph Frey, editor of the Daily Telegraph, and an oration in German and Major Gordon in English.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Independence Day commenced Saturday morning, and will last until to-morrow morning. Our German-Americans celebrated it by marching out over their beer, out on the hills and over the canal. On this side the celebration proper, in the matter of fire-works, commenced last night about 11 o'clock, with the blasting of rockets, firing of squibs, cracking of crackers, and an occasional report of a pistol.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated to-morrow by a parade of the fire department, military companies, Turners, and, finally, a general picnic.

DETROIT, July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated yesterday by the citizens and firemen of this and the surrounding towns. The procession was large. The oration was delivered by John Hopely, of the Journal, and the oration delivered by J. E. Clymer, of the Forum.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—The German demonstration passed off very quietly. The number in the procession were from 2,500 to 3,000. Outside of the procession, it proved, and in point of numbers it was a failure. There was no display in either city worthy of the name. Business was entirely suspended, and a liquor store, or beer hall. There did not appear to be more people out than usual, excepting on those streets on which the procession paraded.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A considerable number of Germans have celebrated the anniversary of to-day in the various ways peculiar to that people, but the real holiday will be to-morrow. There will be no business done, however, and all will commemorate the day according to their fancy or convenience. Picnics seem to be the most popular mode. A large number of such parties have been organized, and business will be suspended throughout the city, and the day will be given to general enjoyment.

CUBA.

Latons to be Relieved—General State of Affairs in the Island—Policy of Do Rodas—Capture of Prantipac.

HAVANA, July 3.—General Quello has been ordered to relieve General Latons, commanding General of the Central Department. He sailed this evening with one thousand fresh troops for Nuevitas, whence he will proceed direct to Puerto Principe.

Captain-General De Rodas is gaining general sympathy by his attempts to pacify the island. Sanguinary instincts have been falsely attributed to him. He is now heartily engaged in the investigation of cases of prisoners confined in the jords, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The agents of the Cuban insurrectionists have received unofficial information of the capture of Puerto Principe by the forces of the patriots under General Quesada. Further advices regarding this rumor are anxiously awaited.

THE SITUATION.

A Glance at the Radical Conspiracy Against Reguton Government.

OLD LINE IDEAS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The people of the United States never were perfectly agreed as to the kind of government best adapted for their happiness. Before the present Union was formed, there were those who believed a popular government would not work well and could not be of long duration. They preferred, therefore, a limited monarchy, such as exists in Great Britain. Others thought a consolidated republic, untrammeled by local or State authority, would be the best. And others, again, believed the American people were capable of self-government, and that a government ought to be framed upon that assumption. While they wished the State Governments to be maintained with their full scope of authority in all matters internal and municipal, they wanted a general government, for purposes foreign and national, with delegated powers carefully specified and limited. Such a government was provided by the constitution of 1787, in which the States were careful to part with no powers not deemed indispensable to an efficient general government; the great residuary mass of powers being expressly "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

In the compact of Union, moreover, the executive, legislative, and judiciary powers of the Federal Government were carefully separated, and vested in three distinct, co-ordinate departments or bodies of magistracy, that were intended to serve as checks upon each other—an arrangement considered absolutely necessary for the security of liberty. "The accumulation," said Madison, "of all of these powers in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether elective, self-appointed or hereditary, is the very definition of tyranny." Hence, the carefully division made of the federal powers, but for which the Constitution never would have been accepted by the States or the people.

The Constitution was ratified by the States, each acting for itself, and went into operation in 1789. For nearly three-quarters of a century it remained unchanged in any of its important features, and, under its beneficent provisions, we grew and prospered as no people had ever done before, coming, in the brief period stated, to rank among the foremost nations of the world. And, surely, there never was a people that had more abundant reason than we had to be satisfied with their municipal law. True wisdom, then, dictated against innovation.

The Constitution was respected and venerated by both of the great parties of the country, and by the people of all sections, until the anti-slavery fanaticism took deep root amongst us, and perverted the Northern mind. Then it was, that dissatisfaction with the Constitution began to show itself; and just in proportion as the anti-slavery feeling and sentiment became organized and ramified, did the dissatisfaction increase and spread. Abolition leaders and Abolition papers, both religious and political, took ground openly against it, and sought to influence and direct the Federal Administration in contravention of its express provisions. They denounced it as an immoral compact, in agreement with which and a covenant with hell. They said, "our fathers, in framing it, did a wicked thing, that the government it created was 'a blasphemous and infamous government;' that 'there never was an hour when it should have been made, and the hour was to be prayed for when that disgrace to humanity should be dashed to pieces.'" Mr. Wade, of Ohio, said "there was no union with the South." Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, said "he did not like a Republic like this. It was against his conscience. He hated and abhorred it. He wished for a dissolution of the Union, because it would be a blessing to mankind." Mr. Garrison said "he would have a higher law, and an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery bible, and an anti-slavery God." Resolutions were adopted by anti-slavery conventions, saying "the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union; therefore we will give ourselves to the work of annulling this covenant with death." Petitions were presented in Congress praying that body to devise and propose some plan for the immediate peaceful dissolution of the Union." And prominent political leaders said, "the object to be accomplished is this: that the free States shall take possession of the Government by their united votes; we have the power in numbers; our strength is in union," etc.

The people of the South became seriously alarmed for their rights and safety. They expostulated, but it was in vain. Every day the tide of abolition furor was sweeping wider and deeper, until, in their turn, many of the Southern people became dissatisfied with the Union, apprehending that the Constitution was to be disregarded and superseded by "a higher law," so called. This higher law meant, that men, neither as citizens nor as public functionaries, should be restrained in carrying out their crude notions of legal justice and political propriety, by any counter provisions found in the American Constitution.

The propagators of this dangerous heresy succeeded, at length, in getting up a formidable party, pledged to make unceasing war upon the compromises of the Constitution. This party controlled the nomination of the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860. Mr. Lincoln, the nominee of that Convention, was elected by a purely sectional vote, in consequence of a split in the Democratic party, which schism, itself, grew out of the anti-slavery agitation. Mr. Lincoln had previously declared that the "Union could not continue with the States part slave and part free."

The storm in the South was now at its height. The leaders there could see no security nor safety for their people in a Union thus defranchised and degraded in its sections. Their only hope seemed to be in secession, and the cotton States did secede, an event which discerning men had long dreaded and predicted, whenever a President should be elected on a sectional issue, in the interest of the anti-slavery fanaticism. This event was precisely what the abolition leaders themselves desired, because they thought it would lead to war, and thus afford a plausible pretext for abolishing slavery by Federal authority, under the convenient plea of "military necessity."

The Southern States, thus driven to the desperate alternative of secession, instantly the cry was raised, "re the Union—the glorious Union!" and this, be it observed, by those very leaders who had denounced the Union as a thing "secursed"—as not worth preserving, and who had prayed for and committed themselves to its overthrow. The cry was good for war. Military coercion was resolved upon against the advice of our ablest and best men, among whom was that great intellect, Stephen A. Douglas, who, in the national senate, plead so eloquently for peace—for the Crittenden Compromise—to the acceptance of which he said the Republican party in Congress by her representative men. He said that war "was a remedy for nothing, but it was the remedy for universal dissolution." On his responsibility as a Senator, he said "the sole responsibility of our dangers here, and our only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

The war was resolved upon. It purported to be for asserting the authority of the Constitution in the seceded States and for the restoration of the Union under it. But, as has since been made undeniably evident, it was for a very different purpose.

It will be recollected that in the early part of the war the impression was that the policy of Lincoln and his supporters, that all the acts of secession were null and void; that the seceded States were in the Union, and that they could, by any act of its own, put itself out of the Union. Congress also, regarded the Southern States still in the Union, but, notwithstanding the major part of the population was in rebellion. The President said the war was directed for putting down the rebellion and restoring the authority of the Constitution; and Congress solemnly declared by resolution, that the war was waged by the Government of the Government with any view to conquer and subjugate the South, but for the sole purpose of restoring the Union and the Constitution, and as soon as the rebellion was put down the war should cease, leaving the States, where the rebellion existed, as before the war, with all their rights and authority unimpaired.

Finally, the war was closed by the surrender of the rebel armies, and the end of the war proclamation. When the people in rebellion had returned to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, were the acts of emancipation that had been held out to them by our government complied with, and the States South recognized and treated as members of the Union? Not so. Every one of the seceded States have been held and treated, not as States, but as conquered provinces, with no rights whatever, except such as the conquering power has seen fit to confer, and that our government has sought by every sort of cunning contrivance to insult, humiliate, and degrade the people of the South in the eyes of their countrymen and the world.

The cruel and barbarous treatment of the Southern States and people since the war has been such, that some of the prominent Radical papers have, for very shame, solemnly protested against it. Take the following from Harper's Weekly:

"One wonders that the South does not rebel anew when it considers the miserable rowdies who have been sent down there as government officials."

The Chicago Tribune says:

"The people of the South have been fearfully punished for their crimes against the Union. Thousands of families are in want, and them more punishment than they have suffered. They have been torn and bruised, battered and broken, scattered and peeled, impoverished, humiliated, and lastly, ridden and robbed by carpet-baggers. They philosophically endure all the other slings of outrageous fortune, but the imprisonment of the bards, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent.

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QUEER COUNSEL.

The Rev. Dr. Holland to the Young Men of the South.

"THE CURSE OF LABOR."

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 24, 1869, BY REV. E. A. HOLLAND.

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to be with you at this anniversary festival. I am glad to sit down to the banquet of various literature it so choicely spreads before the mind, and quaff the hopes and reminiscences it so magically mingles into an elixir of temporary youth. I am glad, though not without an alloy of serious embarrassment, lest the gift should seem unworthy, to offer as my contribution to the general entertainment such thoughts, which, if they have neither the spice of novelty nor the sweetness of poetry, nor the champagne sparkle of wit, possess, I trust, an admixture amount of wholesome and nourishing truth.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

Ours is an inquisitive age. Science no longer kneels like a credulous child at the feet of the past to patiently learn her antiquated lessons, but dares to look doubtingly into the grave grandam's eyes and laugh at the menaces of her intolerant rod. We notice a rapidly increasing disposition to confront the admitted oracles of ancient usage, that all the way down the avenue of ages have paraded between gazing crowds of prostrate worshippers, and question their right to such abject homage. We regret that this disposition, virtuous in itself, often manifests itself into angry excesses of skepticism and cavil; excesses, however, which, while they always attend rebellion of reason against hereditary prejudices, nearly always achieve the honorable compromise of a more enduring, because more strongly protected, faith. Among the numerous subjects that have been brought before the tribunal of recent thought none has incurred a sharper cross-examination concerning the correctness of its principles than the subject of education. In Great Britain, France, and Germany, as well as on our side of the Atlantic, it is now engrossing the attention of sociologists and teachers of all kinds. Some of the most brilliant results of this doubting but just, will blush for us, when they cast their eyes upon the blasphemous and infamous government;" that "there never was an hour when it should have been made, and the hour was to be prayed for when that disgrace to humanity should be dashed to pieces." Mr. Wade, of Ohio, said "there was no union with the South." Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, said "he did not like a Republic like this. It was against his conscience. He hated and abhorred it. He wished for a dissolution of the Union, because it would be a blessing to mankind." Mr. Garrison said "he would have a higher law, and an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery bible, and an anti-slavery God." Resolutions were adopted by anti-slavery conventions, saying "the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union; therefore we will give ourselves to the work of annulling this covenant with death." Petitions were presented in Congress praying that body to devise and propose some plan for the immediate peaceful dissolution of the Union." And prominent political leaders said, "the object to be accomplished is this: that the free States shall take possession of the Government by their united votes; we have the power in numbers; our strength is in union," etc.

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The Southern States, thus driven to the desperate alternative of secession, instantly the cry was raised, "re the Union—the glorious Union!" and this, be it observed, by those very leaders who had denounced the Union as a thing "secursed"—as not worth preserving, and who had prayed for and committed themselves to its overthrow. The cry was good for war. Military coercion was resolved upon against the advice of our ablest and best men, among whom was that great intellect, Stephen A. Douglas, who, in the national senate, plead so eloquently for peace—for the Crittenden Compromise—to the acceptance of which he said the Republican party in Congress by her representative men. He said that war "was a remedy for nothing, but it was the remedy for universal dissolution." On his responsibility as a Senator, he said "the sole responsibility of our dangers here, and our only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

The war was resolved upon. It purported to be for asserting the authority of the Constitution in the seceded States and for the restoration of the Union under it. But, as has since been made undeniably evident, it was for a very different purpose.

It will be recollected that in the early part of the war the impression was that the policy of Lincoln and his supporters, that all the acts of secession were null and void; that the seceded States were in the Union, and that they could, by any act of its own, put itself out of the Union. Congress also, regarded the Southern States still in the Union, but notwithstanding the major part of the population was in rebellion. The President said the war was directed for putting down the rebellion and restoring the authority of the Constitution; and Congress solemnly declared by resolution, that the war was waged by the Government of the Government with any view to conquer and subjugate the South, but for the sole purpose of restoring the Union and the Constitution, and as soon as the rebellion was put down the war should cease, leaving the States, where the rebellion existed, as before the war, with all their rights and authority unimpaired.

Finally, the war was closed by the surrender of the rebel armies, and the end of the war proclamation. When the people in rebellion had returned to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, were the acts of emancipation that had been held out to them by our government complied with, and the States South recognized and treated as members of the Union? Not so. Every one of the seceded States have been held and treated, not as States, but as conquered provinces, with no rights whatever, except such as the conquering power has seen fit to confer, and that our government has sought by every sort of cunning contrivance to insult, humiliate, and degrade the people of the South in the eyes of their countrymen and the world.

The cruel and barbarous treatment of the Southern States and people since the war has been such, that some of the prominent Radical papers have, for very shame, solemnly protested against it. Take the following from Harper's Weekly:

"One wonders that the South does not rebel anew when it considers the miserable rowdies who have been sent down there as government officials."

The Chicago Tribune says:

"The people of the South have been fearfully punished for their crimes against the Union. Thousands of families are in want, and them more punishment than they have suffered. They have been torn and bruised, battered and broken, scattered and peeled, impoverished, humiliated, and lastly, ridden and robbed by carpet-baggers. They philosophically endure all the other slings of outrageous fortune, but the imprisonment of the bards, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent.

"Washington, July 4.—The agents of the Cuban insurrectionists have received unofficial information of the capture of Puerto Principe by the forces of the patriots under General Quesada. Further advices regarding this rumor are anxiously awaited.

THE SITUATION.

A Glance at the Radical Conspiracy Against Reguton Government.

OLD LINE IDEAS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The people of the United States never were perfectly agreed as to the kind of government best adapted for their happiness. Before the present Union was formed, there were those who believed a popular government would not work well and could not be of long duration. They preferred, therefore, a limited monarchy, such as exists in Great Britain. Others thought a consolidated republic, untrammeled by local or State authority, would be the best. And others, again, believed the American people were capable of self-government, and that a government ought to be framed upon that assumption. While they wished the State Governments to be maintained with their full scope of authority in all matters internal and municipal, they wanted a general government, for purposes foreign and national, with delegated powers carefully specified and limited. Such a government was provided by the constitution of 1787, in which the States were careful to part with no powers not deemed indispensable to an efficient general government; the great residuary mass of powers being expressly "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

In the compact of Union, moreover, the executive, legislative, and judiciary powers of the Federal Government were carefully separated, and vested in three distinct, co-ordinate departments or bodies of magistracy, that were intended to serve as checks upon each other—an arrangement considered absolutely necessary for the security of liberty. "The accumulation," said Madison, "of all of these powers in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether elective, self-appointed or hereditary, is the very definition of tyranny." Hence, the carefully division made of the federal powers, but for which the Constitution never would have been accepted by the States or the people.

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Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

THE WEEKLY.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent by mail at our risk in registered letters or drafts, and in the latter case it is not necessary to register. Postmasters are requested to examine every letter containing money, and if any is found to have been omitted to register it, to register it on the spot, and charge the same to us.

SUBSCRIBERS CHANGING POST OFFICES SHOULD GIVE NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

JAMES W. TATE,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JOSHUA B. PARKS.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah was considerably "shuck up" by an earthquake last Friday morning.

Owensboro is making an effort to secure a daily mail.

The Christian county wheat crop, as a general thing, is turning out an exceptional yield.

A Catholic church will be built in Hopkinsville soon.

Bridge timbers in large quantities continue to be shipped from Columbus to St. Louis.

Cheering, indeed, are the reports concerning the crops of Fleming, Bath and Montgomery counties.

The extensive works of the Union Coal and Oil Company, in the lower end of Maysville, are being stripped of their machinery, &c.

Quite a number of Kentucky papers will celebrate the "Fourth" all this week, and will therefore issue no papers during that happy period.

Thomas McCabe, of Covington, has recently fallen heir to a considerable fortune in one hundred dollars, and, what is better, is already in possession of the money.

An average of about four hundred passengers per day have arrived in Covington by the Louisville short-line railroad during the past week.

The City Council of Covington and Newport returned Friday from their excursion to Louisville. They pass a glowing description of their reception in the metropolis of Kentucky, and the attentions showered upon them, by the authorities and citizens generally.

The opening of the new railroad to Louisville has revived the talk about building a first-class hotel in Covington. Some property-holders are anxious to donate from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars to such an enterprise, provided the right kind of personal guarantee is offered.

From the abundance of rain that has fallen in the last few days—and the prospect of continued wet weather—there are fears entertained for the safety of the wheat crop. Last year's experience counts, much of which is over-ripe, and yet standing in the fields.

The case of the Commonwealth against Peale Dey, on appeal to the Fleming County Court for the reduction of damages assessed by a jury for the removing of his mill dam on Licking river, has been discussed by eminent lawyers before Judge Plummer last week, and the jury increased the damages $35, giving him $7,000 damages for the removal of his mill dam.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Plenty of green corn in Memphis.

Red hot weather down about Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Stephens is now able to walk on the second volume of his History, and can ride [illegible] feet high have been raised in Troup county, Ga., this season.

Very destructive hail-storms have recently occurred in southern Georgia.

Two dollars per day is offered in Louisiana for hands in sugar-making.

There are five cotton and one woolen mill in Lawrence county, Tenn.

Nashville has a band of organized juvenile thieves.

Memphis has saved her reputation for enterprise by having an earthquake.

Nashville sounds a loud note of triumph upon a fine home made organ.

Andrew Johnson intends to write a history of his administration.

Eight street-car conductors are under arrest in St. Louis for embezzlement.

St. Louis pays sixty lamp-lighters $3,068 per month.

There were 399 deaths, 12 divorces and 39 marriages in June in St. Louis.

The first cases of sun-stroke are being liberally announced in the Southern papers.

Mayor Alden is kicking up a hubbub in Nashville by attempting to take the public water works from the control of the city Receiver.

Mrs. Mary Coyle, the wife of a Nashville Alderman, has recently sued for a divorce and obtained it.

Two children living in Giles county, Tennessee, were killed last week. One fell from a fence and the other was drowned in a tub.

The notorious and long-wanted desperado, Ed Lindsey, was captured in Memphis the other day.

The last South Carolina Legislature elected two negroes upon the Board of Trustees of the State University.

Ripe peaches in Northern Louisiana. The crop is short and of poor quality. Too much rain in that section, also.

Bob Bruce, a military sheriff, killed a quiet and honest Irishman near Grenada, Miss., the other day. Which?

The exodus of beef cattle from Western Texas this spring is estimated at not less than a quarter of a million head.

A radish, measuring two feet in circumference is said to have been placed upon the table of a Huntsville (Missouri) editor.

The boll-worm has appeared in force in Merion county, Ga. Their early appearance signifies great destruction to the crop this year.

A black woman while out picking blackberries near Grenada, Miss., was killed and destroyed by a panther a few days ago.

R. B. Chatham, Esq., of Grenada, Miss., charged with being implicated in the Pinkney murders, after a very searching and scrutinizing trial, honorably acquitted.

The second crop of figs has just commenced ripening in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, as usual the fig crop will be abundant. That is one of the crops that never says fail.

The whole of North Mississippi is overrun with "commercial travelers" seeking to sell the country merchants goods from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville houses.

Mr. R. W. Shelton, of the Memphis Ledger, was shot in the arm, Saturday evening, by a man named F. M. Powell, for denouncing the latter in that paper as an infamous character and a "cood beat" generally.

Ex-President Johnson will address the people of Smith county, Tennessee, on Tuesday, the 20th of July, at Carthage. It is designed to have a barbecue and basket dinner on the occasion. A grand demonstration is anticipated.

Mr. Rufus Hague, an esteemed citizen of Paynesville, Tenn., accidentally fell from a scaffolding the other day, and, falling a distance of fourteen feet, fractured his skull, and died almost instantly.

Jack Jones, colored, residing in Savannah, Ga., aged 102 years, appeared before the Chief of the City Council a few days ago, and registered his name, and is now prepared to vote for Mayor and Aldermen at the ensuing election.

The respectable negroes of Washington Co., have published a card denouncing the recent attempted outrages on a young lady by some unknown negro, and recommending that they be given the privilege of lynching him, when he is caught.

Major John D. Wilson, disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Columbia, Tenn., was arrested last Friday on the charge of receiving $250 bounty money for Susan Carper, who claimed to be her, but was found to be a fraud the government, for that sum and to defraud the government.

A young Goddard, one of the preacher-whippers of Hotze county, Tennessee, was struck by lightning and dangerously injured, the other day. During the same storm the tree to which Mr. Smith, the preacher in question, was tied, was also struck and rent in twain.

Walker Jones and Bryant Pitts, living in Lincoln county, Tenn., became involved in a difficulty a few days since, which resulted in the death of the latter. Pitts was advancing upon Jones with a drawn knife, when Jones struck Pitts with a stick, fracturing his skull and causing his death in about eight or ten days.

During the last thirty days, according to a Texas paper, the Indians have destroyed and stolen more property and killed more persons on the frontier of that State than during any similar period since Texas was settled. The result is attributed to the withdrawal of troops from the borders and stationing them in the interior.

A woman while engaged in her housework, near Robinson's mill, ten miles from Pontotoc, Miss., was bitten in the foot a few days ago by a copperhead snake, which had concealed itself under the stove. Enormous draughts of whisky and other spirituous liquors were administered, and at last accounts the woman was doing well.

While Colonel Meyers, of Mobile, was speaking at Decatur, Ala., a difficulty arose between two negroes named Bob Garner and Hilary Wells, during which ten or twelve shots were exchanged, and the former mortally wounded. Wells shot a negro in Decatur not long since, and of course may meet with speedy punishment at the hands of the excited citizens.

Hickory Withe, Tenn., will have a tournament on the 22d. The prizes to be contested for are a splendid saddle and bridle valued at one hundred dollars, an elegant watch chain valued at sixty dollars, and a fine gold ring valued at twenty-five dollars. List open to all who have not taken a prize at any previous tournament. A second-class prize will be given.

Planters, farmers, and all others depend on cool corn crops in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, are in good humor respecting the prospect. The crop of vegetables is the largest and best made for many years, and the cotton and corn are looking fine and in good order, free from blight or insects. Cane is growing fast, but is still behind the growth of this date last year.

A negro attempted to outrage a white lady, near Goodman, Miss., on night last week, but was frightened away by the screams of the white girl in the house. The villain escaped, but afterward captured, and confessed his guilt. His captors started with him to Yazoo City, but some mob took charge of him on the way, and he was seen or heard of no more. It is thought he committed suicide.

The editor of the Paris (Tenn.) Intelligencer has been home on a furlough. Mr. Crowell, Federal editor with a part of the printing office, owned and edited a paper in Memphis during the days of the late General Polk. E. Rollins, editor of the Memphis Banner. The gentlemen, acknowledging the gift, say: "It is also the first printing press ever used in Hardeman."

Spanish flies continue to trouble some of the gardens of St. Mary's parish, La. They drop down from the air like a swarm of bees, and feed upon vines, trees, men and cattle, and other vermin-like, like a flock of sheep in a corn patch. They are striped, have long legs and long beak. They perfectly domesticated, and will light in anybody's garden. When the garden is free from insects and weeds they eat the grass and leave. They will only switch or brush and are covered up with earth.

Willie Campbell, son of Mrs. S. A. Campbell, residing four miles from Somerville, Tenn., was killed by a flash of lightning last Monday. The electric fluid first struck a tree about the crown of the head, tearing his hat to pieces and burning the hair badly on the back of the head. It passed through down the back for a short distance, then to the right side of the body and down the outer part of the right leg. There were also marks of it over the right shoulder and on the right breast.

The Weston (Platte county, Mo.,) Landmark says that Miss Lalie Wilson, of that county, with the assistance of other ladies and gentlemen, succeeded in procuring the sum of seven hundred dollars, which was forwarded to Franklin, Tenn., for the purpose of having the soldiers of Lieutenant Independence of the p. ople of the South, who fell at Franklin, and which mainly by the ladies of Weston was accomplished. Let her name be placed high on the list of noble women.

A young man named Joseph Wagner, living in Charleston, West Virginia, procured a rattlesnake, having captured it a few days before. Having some friends assembled, he gave them an exhibition of his power. After fondling the snake for a time in his arms, he threw it on the ground and irritated it until it writhed with rage. He then took the reptile up in his arms again, and saying, "Are you mad? Kiss me and make up," he put his head in his mouth. The snake bit his tongue, and he died in about an hour afterward. In fifteen minutes after being bitten his skin assumed the spotted color of the snake.

William Hatchel, who outraged the person of a little idiot girl only twelve years of age, and then murdered her by beating her head into fragments, near Columbia, Maury county, Tenn., twelve months ago, and who was waiting execution of death in the jail at that place, recently escaped therefrom in company with a noted counterfeiter. On the 1st instant, while traveling through Lewis county, they encountered upon the road a Mr. Blackburn and son, who refused demanded their surrender. They refused, and attempted to draw their weapons. Blackburn and son, who were fully prepared to meet any desperadoes either in life or death, quickly drew their guns and killed both Hatchel and his confederate.

The Virginia Election To-day.

The election in Virginia takes place today. The agitation of the people of the State is extreme. The conflict is violent, and the result doubtful. Both parties profess to be confident, and perhaps neither is. The Democrats are not in the field as Democrats, but they support the more conservative of the Radical candidates for Governor, and the more conservative of the candidates for the Legislature. They support those who are against the test oath, against the longer denial of the right of suffrage to those charged with disloyalty, and against all the other measures of the vindictive portion of the Radical party. It Wells shall be elected Governor and a majority of carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes elected to the Legislature, the condition of Virginia will be deplorable beyond description. A condition of things will exist there that no true man can contemplate without a deathly sickness of the soul.

The Grant administration is giving its whole influence to the Wells party, promising to that party its entire patronage. This of course must make a difference of thousands in the result, but still we hope and even believe that the least jacobinical of the candidates will prevail. Those candidates are respectable, and we have confidence, that if elected, in spite of the administration's interference, they will favor a conservative policy, and thus relieve miseries under which Virginia is now suffering, with instead of having greater miseries added to them, be gradually mitigated, and, as soon as practicable, removed altogether.

Robeson.

Democratic and Radical editors alike exclaim, who ever heard of Robeson? Why has Grant appointed *him* Secretary of the Navy? What has *he* done to recommend himself for such an official position or for any official position? If the American people had been set to guess who would get the naval Secretaryship, would any one have hit upon *him* even in a million guesses?

We echo the almost universal question—why has Grant appointed Robeson? Certainly nobody can have suggested Robeson's name for the place. Yet the appointment was so strange that there must have been some especial cause for it. And there is so little diversity in the motives of Grant's appointments that we ought to be able to ferret out the motive of this. We will try.

Please hand us a list of the contributors of gifts to President Grant. Where are the $'s? Ah, here. Let us read. "*Eureka!*" as the old Greek said. We have found it. *George M. Robeson, five hundred dollars to buy General Grant a house and lot in Washington.* This is no fiction. The name is down and the subscription is marked "paid." Is there never to be an end of this bestowal of the national offices by the President in payment for the contributions made to him? Is the disgraceful exhibition to last and the moral sense of the people to be shocked forever?

Does any one think that Borie would have been appointed Secretary of the Navy if he had not contributed money to Grant? Can any one suppose for an instant that Robeson would have been appointed Secretary of the Navy if he hadn't contributed money to Grant? Can any human being deem it possible that Hoar would have been appointed Attorney General if he hadn't contributed money or the equivalent of money to Grant? What is all this but open and shameless bribery? What conceivable ingredient of bribery does it lack? At least two hundred offices given in consideration of two hundred presents! Why is not every one know that Johnson would have been impeached and hooted out of office for a fiftieth part of the bribery that has polluted the hand and the soul of Grant?

The New York Tribune's Opinion of the Grand Army.

The New York Tribune has the courage, Radical though it is, to tell the truth about that tremendous Radical organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting, as it claims, of three or four hundred thousand in the field. The Tribune says: "We denounce this secret association as inimical to the Constitution and the Union. The country wants peace, and rest, and harmony, and justice. These men want a distracted country, that offices may be gained." The Tribune might denounce the Grand Army in terms infinitely stronger, and yet be just.

But the leaders of this "army" have the ear and to a great extent the control of President Grant. Either he has large confidence in them or great fear of them. They have the run of the White House and are allowed the first pick of the offices in all the States for themselves and the members of their organization. Indeed we have been assured that men of the Grand Army fill, to-day, nine-tenths of the offices in the country. All the negroes of the South belong to it, and so do all the negroes of the District of Columbia. It is a grand army of treason, and the editor of the New York Imperialist, whose mission is to establish an empire in this country, boasts of it as a most important agency in the accomplishment of the work.

A Radical organ says that General Grant, in appointing young men to cadetships in the West Point Academy, has discriminated in favor of the sons of distinguished soldiers living or dead. Now it is a fact, that, for every soldier's son sent by Grant to West Point, fifty living soldiers and sons of dead soldiers and widows of dead soldiers have been driven out from office to subsist as best they could or die.

Radical Twaddle.

Says the Philadelphia Press:

We beg the Radicals to be assured that we do not feel the slightest alarm lest they should make a party issue out of the Alabama question. We do not believe that the party will "take high ground in favor of the national rights" upon the question, or that, if it does, it will *maintain* the "higher ground." Its history is not a history of chivalry. There have been times, when, instead of marching up to lofty ground, it seemed unable to find ground low enough for its purposes without digging a hole deep down into the earth. It need not therefore on any account feel bound to defend itself against any imaginary charge of being too ready to demand extravagant concessions from Great Britain and to attempts to compel her if she is obstinate. Its errors, we must do it the justice to say, have been entirely in an opposite direction.

There, for instance, was the Trent affair. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, in the Confederate service, were seized on board a British vessel and imprisoned by the authority of the United States Government. The Radicals indulged in the most tremendous vauntings. They were loud and unanimous in their exultations. Not one of them hesitated to add his voice to swell the song of universal triumph. The Secretary of the Navy, with, of course, the concurrence of the rest of the administration, made all haste to publish a congratulatory letter to the naval officer who had effected the capture of the two Southern gentlemen under the British flag. The whole Radical party took the highest kind of ground. The Radical press roared with enthusiasm. The Democrats ventured to suggest that the Government might have to step down from its high ground and settle a grave account with Great Britain. The suggestion was spurned as hardly better than treason. It was derided and mocked at. "On with the dance! let joy be unconfined!" was the cry. Soon boding sounds began to come across the ocean. Daily they grew startling. Tones that seemed like a cry of war became audible. British troops and British arms were hurried off to Canada. After a very brief delay, the Government was given to understand by the British Minister that Mason and Slidell must be agreed-ordered into British custody, from which they had been forcibly taken. The Federal Government and its friends were stricken with amazement. Very little time, however, was taken for reflection. The two prisoners were set down on a British vessel as near as possible to the very point where they had been originally seized; and the Secretary of State, in announcing the surrender, declared it to be in accordance with the old and established principles and doctrines of this country. Now we don't assume to censure the Government because it deprecated being at war with the South and with Great Britain at the same time, but we wish to illustrate the unquestionable truth that the Radical party, when it snuffs danger in the breeze or the hurricane, is as deeply smitten with the beauty and virtue of prudence as any other party extant upon the earth.

And here let us consider what kind of a history the Radical party has thus far made on the Alabama claims case. We all remember Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate, a few hundred or weeks heterodyne by tremendous Radical eulogiums. Mankind were notified to keep their eyes and ears open for what was coming. The speech, elaborated for weeks, was at length delivered. The country rang with Radical glorification. The great theme of international discussion was considered as exhausted. The political gospel was before the world. Not another Radical speech was thought of even as a thing possible. Great Britain was invited to look at the vast demands set forth in the mighty effort of the Boston Senator as the national ultimatum. Every word was to be maintained, if necessary, by the whole physical force of the Republic. The peculiar friends of President Grant, jealous for their favorite, claimed that the speech was made under the influence of his inspiration, and that he was therefore entitled to a large share of the honor and glory of it. But they claimed that the honor and glory were enough to be divided out among a hundred men and to make them all affluent. A new Minister was to go out to England to settle the Alabama claims. The question was what should be the basis of his instructions. The Radical answer was that he needed no other instructions than Sumner's speech. Mr. Motley was placed under the tuition of Evarts and Sumner, and the latter, as he repeatedly boasted to his friends, was assured by the President that his speech should be the basis of the Minister's instructions. The speech made its way at once to Great Britain. The British public, seeing how it was regarded by the ruling party in the United States, attached extraordinary consequence to it. The excitement of all classes in Great Britain was immense. Not one voice was raised in all the realm exceptin condemnation of what was understood to be the American demand. American insolence, so denominated, was fiercely rebuked. Defiance was hurled at us. We were told that we could have war, and enough of it, for the asking. And oh what a change of tone there was on the part of the Radical organs and leaders. They wondered what reason the British could possibly have for assuming that Mr. Sumner spoke the views of the American people. They pretended that nobody but himself was responsible for what he said. They didn't indorse the pretensions set forth by him. Nothing could be farther from their thoughts than war. The yell of the tiger subsided to the bleating of the lamb. The yelling had been upon "high ground," the bleating was on low. And now Great Britain seems hardly to bestow a thought upon the Alabama claims.

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Strong Gasp of a Radical Organ.

Forney, as proprietor of the Washington Chronicle, published in that paper every advertisement issued under the authority of the War Department, and claims the right to collect pay for it from the Government. No matter if the advertisement is of a strictly local character, for instance a sale of condemned horses or harness in some remote territorial settlement where the Chronicle was never seen or heard of, he publishes it without order and makes out his bill. He has just presented a bill of ten thousand dollars for advertisements of this character; and the Secretary of War is virtuous enough to swear, if the phrase is admissible, that he won't pay it, declaring it contrary to a law of Congress and an attempt to swindle. It certainly is an attempt on Forney's part to swindle; for, whatever authority he finds or thinks he finds in any law of Congress for the charge he makes, he knows that, in making it, he is seeking to obtain the people's money without having rendered any service for it. He grabs at money without earning it. If Congress has really enacted a law under which one of its champions can perpetrate this dishonesty and dishonor, Congress and its champion are alike guilty—the one in enacting the rascally law and the other in taking advantage of it.

Tennessee Bankrupt.

Tenpessee is unable to pay the interest on her public debt, due on the first of the present month. The Radical State authorities have collected millions in taxes, but they have squandered it all, the school fund, the revenues, and, besides, the credit of the State. They have filled their own pockets, but the Treasury is empty—and we see the same thing in every Southern State where the Radicals have control of the Treasury. A Southern paper says: "As the Northern holders of the Southern State bonds nearly all helped to establish the corrupt governments now in existence in the States of the South, we cannot regret that they must share with us some of the evils of the rule they have fastened upon us."

The failure of Tennessee to pay the interest on her debt is of course unmitigated rascality and nothing else. More than enough money for all legitimate purposes has been wrung from the people, but the Radical functionaries had no doubt that they could apply it to more profitable uses than the payment of interest on a public debt. We have no idea that Tennessee ever will pay the interest on her debt unless she shall first be redeemed from Radical rule.

The Administration's War on Women.

Two daughters of Chief Justice Taney, both of them aged and destitute, were employed in copying in the Patent and Pension Offices. They depended upon their places for their support. Alarmed at the number of removals that were taking place around them, they requested the Hon. Caleb Cushing, ex-Attorney General, to speak to General Grant in their behalf. He did so, and assured them that he had Grant's promise that they should not be disturbed. Their minds were at ease. They did not dream that Grant would break his promise to ladies, probably not knowing that he had done this repeatedly. But neither their condition nor the memory of their illustrious father nor Grant's word nor all combined could save them. They have been dismissed, and the copying that they did is done by a couple of brawling politicians. Grant is good for nothing, but he is as good as his word.

Cabinet Changes.

Further changes in the Cabinet will, it is said, soon take place. Hoar is expected to go out and to receive the consolation of a Circuit Judgeship. Robeson, according to report, is to leave the Navy Department and take the Attorney-Generalship. Grant has had three Secretaries of the Navy in four months, and he probably thinks it quite time to have a fourth. Indeed we may say that he has already had four, Borie and Porter having been Secretaries at the same time, the one nominal and the other actual, both drawing salaries. Why would it not be a good idea for Grant to assign to each of the Departments its Porter? What better way can he find of rewarding a few more of the heavy contributors?

A Negro Attempt to Murder A Negro Orator.

A few days ago a negro in the county of Tappahannock, Va., attempted to address an audience in behalf of another negro, who was a candidate for Congress in opposition to a Northern vagabond, when he was attacked by a multitude of negroes, and his life was saved only by the united efforts of a number of white men. It seems that the negro whose claims he advocated didn't have the indorsement of the Virginia officers of the "Grand Army of the Republic," and the black ruffians who tried to murder the speaker were acting in obedience to the infernal organization.

☞ The editor of the New York Tribune says that he has encountered a great deal of bad newspaper writing in his day. Each one of his readers can say as much for himself.

☞ Of all the Presidents of the United States, Grant undoubtedly bears the palm —but it is an itching one.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Stowe's Vignette photographs, the best in the city, only $3 per dozen. Gallery Fourth and Green.

☞ Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Sulfingia is a great beautifier. Two weeks' use of it will bleach and tan and restore it to its natural fairness and purity.
For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

For Twenty-five Cents

you can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, fly and bug about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for the signature of Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects.
Depot, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

☞ 100 new circle end bedsteads at $4 50. Call and see them at 127 West Main street, corner of Fourth.

MEETINGS.

Union Ladies' Monumental Association.

THE ladies of this Association will meet at Washington Hall on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting business of great importance.
jy2 d2

Congregational Meeting.

THE members of the Unitarian and Universalist Societies are requested to meet at the Unitarian Church THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Republican Soldiers' Association.

REGULAR meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 6, 1869, at Hall No. 7, Market Street. A full attendance desired.
JOHN M. HARLAN, President.
W. C. NORTH, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

COMPASS LODGE, No. 298.—Regular meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. By order of W. M.
jy6 2t Alfred Talmon. WM. McCRADY, Sec.

Notice.

OFFICE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
LOUISVILLE, June 30, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, in the Masonic Hall Building, on TUESDAY, 6th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M.
jy2 d4 L. T. THUSTIN, Secy.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 13 Hanover Building, Hanover Square,
my29 d&w1y NEW YORK.

Radical Twaddle.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Home Again!

Dr. Dibbin, of the Colton Dental Association, No. 154 Fifth street, has returned from the East with a selected stock of artificial teeth prepared to meet the wants of all patients and the public generally. Teeth inserted without pain, with nitrous oxide gas. Call and examine specimens and prices.

Mocking and Canary Birds for Sale.

I have on hand a large selection of mocking and Canary birds, which I will sell cheap. Call at William Tell Hotel, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
jy6 d2* CHAS. ESPICH.

☞ The keepers of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the luxuries of handscape, the joys of companionship, the richness of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. The effect of foul, injurious food, entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshing sleep, low spirits, feverish burnings, etc., which are the symptoms of that horrid disease, dyspepsia, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay. Plantation Bitters will prevent, overcome and counteract all of these effects. They act with unerring power, and any person with the pleasure of a beverage.

Magnolia Water.

Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.
jy6 eod1w1

☞ "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" is a perfect and miraculous Article. Gives baldness any "out" or "transition." Softens brush, dry shore all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.
R. A. Robinson & Co., Wholesale Agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville.
jy6 eod3

Freezers, best patents;
Refrigerators and Ice Chests,
Water Coolers,
Fly Brushes, Dish Covers,
Cedarware, in all forms;
Fly Brushes, Dusters, and Brushes in all styles;
Glass Shades, all shades and sizes;
Bird Cages, in all styles,
China, Glass and Stone China, and new goods in general, just received and offered at lowest prices, at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. jy4 2t

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer.

Death to the Living! Long live the Killer! Sold by dealers everywhere.
je9 eod1m&w1

For Coughs and Colds.

Use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
mch dtf

☞ Beautiful woman, if you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
It gives a pure blooming complexion and restores youthful beauty.
Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.
It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady thirty appear but twenty.
The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eyes bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.
The best thing to dress the hair with is Lyon's Kathairon.
jy11 eod&w1m

Wintersmith's Popular Medicines.

Wintersmith's improved chill cure,
Wintersmith's iodized sarsaparilla,
Wintersmith's extract buchu,
Wintersmith's worm candy, at
SAUDER & JONES',
Druggists, Second and Green.
jy4 d6

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days, or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at this office. Silver plate, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by
C. HAGAN, 134 Third street.
jy1 1m

New Fifty Cent Store.

The new Fifty Cent store has just received 100 dozen corsets, and a large lot of very fine ones, which I will sell for the small sum of 50 cents at Mendel's Fifty Cent store, Market street, between First and Second.
je30 d6

It Can Not be Denied.

Dooley's Baking Powder has not only attained the position of the best, but the cheapest baking powder now in use. Strictly pure in its combination, and so exactly proportioned that there is no trouble in making light, sweet biscuits, rolls, pastry, &c., every time. It is the cheapest to consumers, as one pound will go further in the culinary department than two pounds of any others in market. *Try it* and be convinced. For sale by all grocers.
jy3 deod3w1 TuesdTh

Revere House, Boston, Mass.

This noted hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families—water, bathing rooms, &c., introduced—so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations to travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table, and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.
Mr. Gardner Wetherbee, late of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the travelling public at the above hotel.
WESLEY, WEATHERBEE & CO.,
Proprietors.
je6 d2eTuTr&Sat

Rivaud's Imperial Bitters.

This superior tonic is known in France, Italy and Germany as the most efficacious remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all affections of the blood. It is highly aperitive, and is composed of the purest ingredients.

VICTOR RIVAUD & CO.,
Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.
je28d12

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by
[ap10 dtf] GRAVES & SON.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash.

An elixir for preserving and beautifying the teeth and gums.

DIED.

MOORE—On Monday, July 5, at 7 o'clock A. M., FRANCIS A. MOORE, in the 72d year of his age.
His funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, John T. Norton, Jr., No. 83 Gray street, this evening, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—General or special, in any one of the leading city goods houses, and is one of the most desirable and profitable openings of the kind; this is a rare chance for a good, reliable business man with capital to engage in a safe and permanent business that pays large profits on the money and energy employed. The object is to increase the capital of the business. Or could sell out the whole business on easy terms if desired. No objection to any large city in the country. Address, with full name, P. O. box 1,284, Louisville, Ky. jy6 d1w

WANTED—A WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron, and do housework in a small family. To one that will suit, good wages will be paid. Also a white girl. Call at 1357 THIRD street, bet. Breckinridge and Kentucky. jy6 d1*

WANTED—YOUNG WHITE GIRL—To do the work of a small family—cooks preferred. No washing. Apply at 1,000 FOURTH street, bet. Broadway and Main. jy6 d1*

WANTED—A PARTNER—In a goodpaying manufacturing business already established in this city. Investment, and everything to commence working order. Capital required from $3,000 to $5,000. Address [illegible] jy6 d1w

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 or $1,500—At 8 per cent. interest—on first-class city property worth three times the above amounts for 5 or 7 years. Address A. M. B., through Postoffice. jy6 d1w

WANTED—$20 DAILY—SELLING A NOVELTY. Address, with stamp, for particulars, A. M. ALEXANDER, 57 Nassau street, New York. jy6 d1w

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN—To take charge of a small stock of liquors and fixtures for sale at extremely low prices, and a good stand for rent. Apply to TOUPS & SON. jy6 d1w

FOR SALE—TENEMENTS—Seven frame tenements, corner of Broadway and Underhill street, with three rooms and kitchen in each. Rents $15 per. Will be sold separately if desired. Also, three frame tenements on Broadway, near Underhill street, containing three rooms and kitchen each; lot 30x100 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. jy6 d1w

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two families can obtain boarding by day or week at 1,000 FOURTH (Quadrangle) and Broadway. No other boarders. References required. jy6 d1w

BOARDING—IN PEWEE VALLEY—Can be had by application to the undersigned. EMMA F. GALLAGHER, C. H. B. COTTON. jy1 d1w

BOARDING—PRIVATE BOARDING—The large and well-arranged residence of Mrs. [illegible] corner of Third and Walnut streets, having been repaired, and furnished throughout with new furniture, a limited number of families and day boarders can now be accommodated with pleasant rooms and boarding. This is one of the best localities for convalescents, invalids, etc., and in the city. jy1 d6w

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen. Also, one or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 19 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. jy1 d1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—From the S. Brownsville pike, from Fred. Hunsinger's place, a small red and white spotted cow, about 6 years old; she has a white face, with short horns. She has been gone some days. Any person returning it to me now will be liberally rewarded. jy1 d2

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BAY MARE—From the subscriber, on Monday night, May 31st, a large dark-bay mare, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail. Part of her mane, near her head, inclines to the left; has blaze in front and white on the right hind foot; is about 6 or 7 years old; has no white spots except on the front right foot; white hairs, not a star, but a little stripe down her back near the tail; right eye blind (had her growing words) scarcely visible, the other one only of being weak. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return said mare to me at my residence, on Illinois avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind., or give me notice where I may find her. A. MAHER. jy6 d6*

RAILROADS.

Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington RAILROAD.

THE LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT LINE R.R. is now completed and will be opened for business on Monday, June 28, 1869, forming

THE SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND WEST AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows upon the arrival of Trains from the South:

Leave Louisville 8:30 A. M.
Arrive in Cincinnati 5:00 P. M.

Connecting at Cincinnati with the trunk lines for Toledo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and the Lakes.

The 8:30 A. M. train will run daily (Sundays excepted); the 4:30 P. M. train will run daily.

Trains for Lexington and way points will leave as follows:

8:30 A. M. ..... 2:30 P. M.
Lexington Accommodation 4:30 P. M. ..... 10:30 A. M.

The above trains run by Lexington time, which is twenty minutes faster than Louisville time.

Tickets will be on sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and baggage will be checked through. jy28 d1y SAM. GILL, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville & Ind anapolis R. R. Line

J. M. 4:30 P. M.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking Ohio and Mississippi boat route.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

8:30 A. M. Chicago Express; 9:30 A. M., New York Express; 4:30 P. M., for Cincinnati, etc., and 11:30 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 11 o'clock excepted).

Passengers decided through to all principal points. Silver Palace cars run through on the 9:30 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City Columbus, and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 9:30 P. M. train on Sunday.

Through car will leave on 11:30 P. M. train, morning, for Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Gait House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, our Third and Main entrance. HORACE SCOTT,

May 2, 1869—1e12 d1w General Supt.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

On and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 17.
Leave Louisville	7:30 A M	5:00 P M	11:15 P M
" Elizabethtown	9:05 "	6:35 "	1:00 A M
" Rumbold	10:00 "	7:30 "	....
" Bowling Green	12:30 P M	10:00 "	....
" Nashville	5:30 "	3:00 A M	....
" New Orleans	4:00 A M	10:30 P M	....
" Memphis	7:30 "	2:00 "	....

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Rumbold with train for New Orleans and points Southwest, and at Bowling Green with train for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Nashville with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southwest. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 17 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green for Rumbold or any point Southwest.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Memphis and Nashville, and on train No. 17 through to Memphis.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Rumbold and New Orleans without change.

Nashville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, the terminus. Stage Overland and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Richmond Accommodation train leaves Shanghai at 12 M., on arrival of train from Louisville.

Hardinsburg Accommodation train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M. This train connects at Rumbold with stages for Fairfield, Stoneford, and Cloverport.

Trains No. 3 and 17 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

my1 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and as many new ones as will give me their custom. Office No. 113 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.

jy6 d6w FRANK S. GOSNELL.

Peters, Webb & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grand, Upright & Square Piano-fortes.

OVER 5,000 INSTRUMENTS have been made and sold by this house. Office and warerooms, Jefferson street, south side, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Factory, corner Main and Fourteenth sts. apr7 d3m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—A desirable two-story business house, corner Jefferson and Seventh sts. Co., 97 Main st. jy6 d1*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Situated on north side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth sts., in BUCKLEY & SHAFFER'S old blacksmith shop.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE—With all the modern conveniences, and servant's room, lately occupied by Colonel Sweet, situated on Second street, between Second and Third streets. jy6 d1*

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE—Containing 5 rooms, on Twenty-first and Jackson streets. Inquire at 1,000 FOURTH street. jy6 d1*

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—Containing 5 rooms, with cellar, cistern, and all conveniences. Also, a two-story frame dwelling, containing 4 rooms, with cellar, cistern, and cooking stove, on Second street, between Second and Third streets. jy6 d1*

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Situated on Broadway, No. 1027, between Shipp and Brook sts., in good repair, well watered, with cistern and hydrant. Inquire of WARFIELD & WEST, 64 Fourth st. jy6 d1w

FOR RENT—A BRICK COTTAGE—At Shanghai, containing 3 rooms, cellar, cistern, and good well of water. Also, a two-story frame dwelling, containing 4 rooms, cellar, cistern, and good well of water, on Second street, between Second and Third streets, &c., apply on the premises. jy6 d1* Shanghai.

FOR RENT—A NO. 1 DWELLING—Containing 11 rooms, water and gas, large yard, convenient to street railroad. Also, two large rooms, suitable for a GROCERY AND RESTAURANT, and 2 DWELLINGS, Nos. 9 and 11 West Main street. jy6 d3w

FOR RENT—A NEAT DWELLING—On Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, nearly opposite the Cathedral, No. 1,049. It is brick two-story, has seven comfortable apartments, kitchen, cellar, cistern, hydrant, water and gas in the house, and is in excellent convenience. It can be rented for one, two, or three years. Apply on the premises, or by letter calling to W. A. KLIESRATH & CO., Agents, No. 3 Louisville Building, corner of Fifth and Main sts. jy6

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—MILLS—A first-class steam Flouring Mill, two run of burrs, with Circular Saw Mill attached, situated on Floyd's Fork, in the county of Jefferson, 12 miles from Louisville, 7 miles from Shelbyville, on the Newburg road, containing 10 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation; good new house with 7 rooms, garden, stable, and all necessary out-buildings, being the only good steam mill in the town; also one of the best wells in the country, some 30 feet from or all the best water; also, 1,200 acres of land, which will be sold cheap or exchanged for city property. Address or apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 156 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. jy6 d1w

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Farm and garden lands near the city; also, houses, cottages, and vacant lots. Inquire of KENTWORTHER & BLAKE, Real Estate Brokers, 1,094 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my1 d3*

LOST.

LOST—ROSETTE—Either between the corner of Third and Walnut and the Gait House, or Barrett's Billiard Saloon, and Gerstal's Confectionery, on Fourth street, between Walnut and Main, a gold Rosette with the letter "M" engraved thereon. Any one having found the above will be fully recompensed by leaving the same with WRIGHT & BRO., at No. 19 Market st. jy6 d1*

LOST—BREAST-PIN—$40 REWARD—On the 5th inst., on Jefferson street, a gold breast-pin with small chain attached, either at Judd's Grove, ball a mile above Water works, or somewhere a mile and a half above on the river road. The finder will leave the pin at southwest corner Fourth and Broadway. jy6 d1

LOST—DOG—On Sunday, July 4, a small buck and tan terrier dog, named Harry; had a collar with 6 or 8 silver bells on it. Any one returning him to Clark's Dining Saloon, 158 Jefferson street, will be liberally rewarded. jy6 d1*

LOST—DOG—On June 26, a black-and-tan slut; had 1 on an imitation German silver collar. Any one returning her to the northeast corner of Broadway and Gray will be rewarded. jy6 d1*

MEDICAL.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

These valuable preparations, originally introduced by geo. W. Carpenter, under patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by physicians and others, that they are generally known to their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as standard articles. The Extract of Buchu and Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommended, as they are offered in highly concentrated form so as to render the dose small and convenient. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO., Wholesale Chemical Warehouse, 727 Market street, Philadelphia.

jy5 d3m

DR. HUNTER.

SUCCESS means merit with the American people. More than 1,000 cases treated annually at the old-established office, No. 1,043 Third st., between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice. Consultation free. Every case taken must be cured, or no charge will be made. Diseases of the urinary organs, viz., Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, impotency—in short, all diseases of the system, or long standing cases of venereal, sexual, or private diseases and their many symptoms, treated with entire success. You are specially invited to call, and consult Dr. Hunter, who is at home, deliberately formed, costs nothing. The largest and most successful practice in the West. Send for pamphlet free at office, for one stamp by mail. Office hours 9 A. M. to 12 M. Week days, Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. jy5 d1y

CONFIDENTIAL.

"LE SECRET FRIEND" sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHAS. E. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. my2 d4w1y

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

DIGESTIVE ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris.—Pepsine, the latest scientific discovery of the day, is the principal agent in the digestive of the French, is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle which composes it. It is the only remedy which can relieve dyspepsia without mercury, and impossible advice on marriage, &c., scat under seal for 2 stamps.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Depositary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Send for above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and then avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DEPOSITARY, Louisville, Ky. ja15 d

H. STRUBY, Architect.

Office southwest corner Main and Seventh sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy1 d3m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

U. S. Collector's Sale of Rae Liquors and Brandy.

AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of C. Spencer, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock, the following described property, viz:

One barrel of whisky (part full);
One barrel of gin (part full);
One barrel of brandy (part full).

Or so much thereof as will satisfy the warrants last, together with the costs, assessed against W. A. Lucas. Terms of sale, cash.

J. P. BUCKNER, Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.
C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

jy1 d3

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Of 9 cases Soda, Picnic and Butter Crackers; 10 cases Liquor Cakes and Wafers; 10 Barrels Split Pea Soup; 5 Barrels Mince Meat; Brandy, Chocolate, Champagne, cotton Waste, 1 Lot of Lard, 1 Lot of Tallow Candles, 1,000 Pounds Rope Rubbish.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 6, at 9½ o'clock. Terms cash. jy4

BY WARFIELD & WEST.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 6, at 4 o'clock, we will sell at auction on the premises, the property of M. Seibert, on Kennedy street, between Preston and Hancock, a frame 1-story brick cottage, 3 rooms and kitchen, and lot on it; 18 feet on Kennedy by 100 feet deep.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months.

jy4 WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing.

TUESDAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock.

jy4 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

750 Cases and Cartoons Shoes and Boots

WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock.

jy4 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION of the SALE of LOTS IN

Crutchfield's Subdivision.

Homes for Mechanics!

Rare Chance for Capitalists!

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1869, at 3 o'clock, we will continue the sale of those beautiful Lots on Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, between Maple and Howard, one square south of Broadway. Also, those beautiful Lots on Jefferson street, 50 feet deep.

Terms—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, jy1,3,4&6 Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION

BY LORETTA R. RUSSELL.

ON THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., we will sell, on the premises, No. 446 Preston street, between Lucas and Jacob, a 2-story brick Florida six per Cent. House containing 7 rooms and kitchen. Good cistern and hydrant in the yard. A lot 25 feet front by having found the above will be fully recompensed by leaving the same with WRIGHT & BRO., at No. 19 Market st. jy6 d3

LOEWER & RUSSELL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

ON THURSDAY, 8th July, 1869, at 9 A. M., when we will sell, without reserve,

A Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Also, to close consignments,

Invoices of Clothing;
Invoices of Dress Goods;
Invoices of Stock Goods;
Invoices of Hosiery;
Invoices of Summer Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

The Clothing will be sold at 11 A. M.

Terms cash. jy6 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES CLARY, bankrupt. In pursuance of an order of the Court, the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at Lebanon, in said District, on the 5th and 6th days of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of James M. Fidler, Register in Bankruptcy.

JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. ED. RILEY, Assignee. jy6 3t

NOTICE—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,529—In the matter of E. D. TYLER, bankrupt. Under the reiterated order of the Court, the meeting of creditors against the said bankrupt is re-appointed to be held at Louisville, on the 7th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and make proof of their claims. JAMES A. BEATTIE, U. S. Commissioner. jy6 3t

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in the matter of A. F. CLARK, bankrupt. By order of Court, notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors, at the office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 5th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., is appointed, provided for in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of 1867. W. WARD, Clerk.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. jy6 Td

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN H. BELL, of Maysville, Mason county, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

L. B. GOGGIN, Assignee. jy6 Td

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALFRED BELL, of Maysville, Mason county, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

L. B. GOGGIN, Assignee. jy6 Td

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Maysville, Ky., the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. HILL, of Maysville, Mason county, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

L. B. GOGGIN, Assignee. jy6 Td

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Maysville, Ky., the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. HILL & BRO., of Maysville, Mason county, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

L. B. GOGGIN, Assignee. jy6 Td

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Maysville, Ky., the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. HILL, of Maysville, Mason county, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

L. B. GOGGIN, Assignee. jy6 Td

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— SANTONIN LOZENGES,

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in those it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity; and very often acids in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of the best purity, very carefully dusted and thoroughly the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenge has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its due care and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER

(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.)

Wholesale Druggists,

General Wholesale Agents,

272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,

my1 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP, —OR— IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

BEING AN IMPROVEMENT ON HIS LIMERICK CHILL CURE.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken with it, the medicine dissolves all type of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgatives to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The strong excellence of its remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as it is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, sooner or later, one of two authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, complete deafness, stimulation or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great advantage claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S TONICSIRUP —OR— IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co.,
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Widing & Co.,
J. D. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

General Wholesale Ag'ts,

272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

jy1 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

U.S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.

STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO., PROPRIETORS,

$2 50 PER DAY.

mh7 d1y

THE best Organs manufactured in the country are those made by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston. A large stock on hand at their Southwestern Agency, from 6th st. to Main st., between Second and Third.

mh6 d1y 70 Main st., between Second and Third.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Pianos from all the celebrated manufactories of Steinway, Chickering, and Decker just arrived and for sale at reduced prices. D. P. FAULDS, South western Ag't, mh6 d1y 70 Main st., between Second and Third.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,.....Pittsburg.
JOHN KEOUGH, Agent,.....Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY and other COAL, per barrier use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 63, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered 20c per bush below the Falls and on Ice Cars. 23d 6w

PIANOS.

J. HINNEN. S. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

All assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Rent, rent, rent off rent of new pianos to pay for the purchase. and 6*

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Jubilee in New York.

The New York World of the 3d says the Philharmonic Society are not satisfied that Boston should rest on her musical laurels. At a private meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Thursday, the subject of a musical jubilee in New York City was freely discussed, and a resolution unanimously passed in favor of such a jubilee. It is now proposed to take the preliminary steps towards organizing the musical talent under the most competent directors New York can furnish, and ultimately give a musical entertainment of a week's duration, upon a gigantic scale, without anvils or guns, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a music hall which shall be a credit to the city. The Philharmonic members pledge themselves to have nothing to do with any scheme which shall not reflect artistic honor upon their society, whose conservative taste is a matter of twenty-eight years' growth.

II.

Wales.

A London letter says: "People hear nothing of him but more or less disreputable stories. He is continually bringing himself into discredit. The scandals connected with his name accumulate every day, and now it is scarcely a secret that a lady of title who recently disgraced her family owes her ruin to her fortunate friend. The end of talk will not go on much longer without unpleasant consequences. The prince of Wales was born a generation or two too late. He could have led any life he pleased sixty years ago, but people's ideas have changed since then, and we have had enough of dissolute Princes of a German house. The Queen's retirement is not fraught with danger to the crown, but her eldest son's dissipation is. There are many private gentlemen who already avoid the Prince as much as they can. It is unpleasant to have to deal with a man who insists upon playing at cards for money, carefully takes all he wins, and never pays a shilling he loses."

III.

The Peabody Educational Fund.

Mr. George Peabody, of London, has sent to the trustees of the "Peabody Education Fund" a letter approving of their administration of his bounty in all points, and especially in the appointment of Dr. Sears as superintendent; and expressing his hope that, notwithstanding the last message of the President, which, though long discredited, will, he thinks, before many years, be paid by that State. The entire fund now consists of two millions of dollars yielding interest; the annual revenue from which is more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and a million and a half more in Southern State securities, payment of which is suspended. Should these be paid, the annual income of the trust will be two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—sufficient, under judicious management, to support good common schools for at least six thousand pupils.

IV.

German Colonies in Palestine.

Attempts are at present being made to establish German Colonies in Palestine, the prime mover in the matter being Christopher Hoffman, founder of the "Old Templers" of Wurtemberg, and brother of the Court preacher in Berlin. This gentleman landed last autumn at Haifa in Carmel, and proceeded early in the present year to Jaffa, where some Americans, under the direction of Dr. Robinson, had made an unsuccessful attempt to found a settlement in 1866. The new colony is to be purely industrial, partly missionary, and the emigrants, who must be chosen by the "Committee of the Elders of the Temple," are not to be selected on account of their means, but principally, but solely by reason of their fitness for the station they are to fill. Several small communities are to be formed, consisting of a certain number of families, and containing all the most indispensable ingredients of an infant colony. The "Committee," of course, prescribes to the emigrant the spot on which he is to settle, but on the other hand the "Temple" undertakes the care of his transmission to Palestine at a small or nominal cost.

V.

What the Parishens Drink.

A large portion of the male population of Paris spends their time in the *cafés*, many of which are elegantly furnished, and where, in addition to the delicious black coffee, other attractions are offered in the way of dominoes-chess, and cards. Thousands of Parisians go every morning to the *café*, where the first breakfast, consisting of a large cup of coffee and a single roll, is taken, and the newspapers read. At twelve or one o'clock the true breakfast, the *dejeuner a la fourchette*, is eaten, and the time then employed till dinner, after which the forenoon's occupation is resumed at the *café* again, where he reads the evening journals over a cup of strong black coffee, taken with a small glass of brandy, and the remainder of the evening is spent in conversation or games. But little strong liquor is drunk in the *cafés*, except with coffee, nor a cup of which a Parisian will often sit for an entire evening, as he will also over such mild beverages as *orgeat* and water, or a glass of currant or raspberry syrup, or even that mixed, constantly calming, and occasionally intoxicating drink, a glass of sugar and water. Attempts have been made from time to time by hardy innovators to introduce some thousand and one "American drinks" into the Parisian *cafés*; but with exception of the "sherry cobbler," which may be obtained at some of the cafés, except the right to testify when called on to do so by the parties illigent. The people of these States never suspected that, because a human being could be called upon to state on oath in court what he saw and knew about a connection between other persons, therefore he must be invested with political rights, and it is only now urged in Kentucky as a galeweight for the Federal Courts, to be used in all our people have, and we hope will ever maintain, against investing negroes with political power. Our white women and our white children of both sexes have always been competent witnesses in cases in our courts and always should be; yet who ever argued or imagined that they ought to be summoned as jurors or invested with the right of suffrage? Why then, should it be insinuated, for it cannot be argued that there is, or can be, any sort of connection between testimony and suffrage, as to the negroes in Kentucky? No candid man of fair intelligence will deny that the Civil Rights Bill will cease to operate, and all the evils of the present system will result the moment we allow negroes to be called as witnesses in the State courts of Kentucky. Sugar, flag-root, anise seed, angelica root, leaves of litany (*origanum dictamnus*), and sweet marjoram. All these are macerated, and placed in alcohol of very high proof and permitted to remain eight days, when the mixture is distilled, half an ounce of the essential oil of anise being added to each three gallons. The effects of the constant use of this villainous liquor, which a friend once said "is kept in glass bottles simply because it would eat through the staves of a cedar barrel in three months," are summed up in a sentence by Dr. Moïst as a "general poisoning of the system, which terminates in insanity and death." Among the symptoms which precede the final result are insensibility and indecision of the muscular system, easily recognized by contractions and trembling of the fore-arm, of the hand and the inferior members. Strange sensations are observed, such as tingling and pricking of the skin, heaviness of the limbs and numbness, the hand sctaing and as suddenly letting go any object within its reach. The patients are weak in the legs, and, in standing, require something to lean against; the knees tremble and bend; a general air of sadness and hebetude settles upon the features; the lips, the tongue, and the muscles of the face are convulsive; the eye is sunken and sorrowful; the skin assumes a yellowish hue; dyspepsia and wasting away follow; the mucous membrane becomes of a violet color; the hair comes out, and the entire framework of the man falls into a premature old age and dilapidation. Such are the bodily symptoms of absinthe poison, and the mental troubles progress concurrently with the disorders of the muscular system. Owing to the progress of the disease of the brain, the sleep of the patient is disturbed; he has terrible dreams and nightmares, and sudden wakings, as though he had been shot from the mouth of a cannon; he is troubled with hallucinations, illusions, blinding of the eyes, and hypochondria; exhibits a very marked embarrassment and dwelling upon words when speaking, and a constantly decreasing strength of intellect.

A few days ago, Mr. Robert G. Franklin, of Point Pleasant, No., found the body of a man floating in the river, which he towed to the shore. The corpse was evidently that of a middle-aged man, neatly dressed, with a rope round his neck, by which he had evidently been hung. The body had every appearance of having been in the water for a week or more, and was partly decomposed. A paper was found in one of his pockets, on which the name of Hall could be made out. Otherwise nothing was discovered bearing a name or any clew that would lead to the identification of the no doubt murdered man.

The Galveston News is informed by General Roberson that, in his practice as a physician, he has taken pains to keep a record of the vital statistics of Washington county, and the result shows that while the white population has increased in the usual ratio, the negroes have diminished in number nearly ten per cent. per annum in the past four years.

Buildings to the value of two hundred thousand dollars are said to be under contract in Macon, Ga.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

A Review of its Legal and Practical Relations.

How it Affects the White Man and How it Affects the Black.

AN ABLE ARGUMENT.

[From the Danville Advocate.]

As we have heretofore not only expressed our own views on this subject, but have published those differing with us to do so through our columns, we now propose, as briefly as possible, to group together the principal reasons which influenced us in reaching the conclusion that a change in the present laws relative to the testimony of negroes in the State courts should be made.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is now fastened upon us. We suppose no man is silly enough to believe that it either will or can be set aside or disregarded. By its provisions negroes are made citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside, and are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens, and are therefore within the provisions of section 2, of article 4, of the Constitution, which provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." By the civil rights bill, which has been and will continue to be sustained and enforced by the courts of the United States, the provisions of which are strongly fortified by the fourteenth amendment, negroes in Kentucky whether they are prosecuted criminally or penally, or whenever they are sued in civil cases in the State courts, can and do transfer all such suits and proceedings from the State courts to the courts of the United States, and whenever they desire to institute any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, against a white man in Kentucky for any alleged violation of their rights of person or property, they are sustained by the Federal Judiciary in depriving the State courts of jurisdiction in all such cases, and in taking, maintaining, and carrying them on either by transfer to or original proceedings in the courts of the United States, where negro testimony is allowed. So that it is a most unwarrantable assumption on the part of those who oppose any change in the present State law relative to the testimony of negroes in the State courts to assert that those who favor the change are seeking to encourage, facilitate, or promote suits and prosecutions to be carried against white men. That sort of clap-trap may temporarily suit the purposes of demagogues who seek to pander to the prejudices or who hope to ride into power and place by appealing to the ignorance or lunaticism of the rabble, but it will surely fail when intelligent men look the facts in the face.

HOW IT WORKS.

Just the reverse of what is so flippantly charged would follow the proposed change. At the present time a negro who is guilty of murder, rape, burglary, arson, theft, or any other crimes committed on the persons or property of the people of Kentucky, when indicted by the Grand Jury, and brought to trial for the offense, transfers his case to the Federal Courts in Louisville or Covington—it may be from counties hundreds of miles distant from either, and the prosecution is dropped. There is nobody to prosecute them in the Federal Courts, even if the witnesses and injured parties should follow them, which we all know is not done. They are of course discharged to return to their old haunts, not only to resume with impunity their old pursuits of plunder, infamy, and crime, but to assure all others of their race that it is perfectly safe to do so, that punishment does not follow detection, and that while the Federal Government is equ

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Lieut. Gen. Phil. Sheridan is in New York.

The Germans of Nashville celebrated the Fourth on Sunday.

Two companies of troops have been ordered to Buckner for duty to-day.

The Deputies elected to the Cortes from Porto Rico have sailed for Spain.

Secretary Rawlins is going North and West on a trip for the benefit of his health.

Frank Wise was killed at Hillsdale, Michigan, by a premature discharge of fire-works.

It is denied that the instructions of Gen. Rickles contained any reference to the purchase of Cuba.

Richard Lang was shot and killed in New York on Saturday night while attempting to rescue a prisoner from an officer.

One hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven immigrants have landed at the port of New York since the 1st of January.

The Pittsburg temperance men are preparing for a grand demonstration. It is thought they will nominate a candidate for County Commissioner.

The Irish Republican Association of the United States met at Farwell Hall, Chicago, yesterday. Quite a large number of delegates were in attendance.

The celebration of the Fourth in Pittsburg yesterday passed off quietly, and there was no undue excitement, and not much of a demonstration after all.

A heavy pressure is being brought to bear upon the Presidents for active interference in the affairs of Cuba. The President is said to sympathize very deeply with the insurgents.

The drum fish have made a destructive raid on the oyster bed between Staten Island and Keyport, N. J. The damage thus done to oysters and other shell fish is estimated at $100,000.

Cuban filibusters, to the number of 198, were released from custody at the Brooklyn navy yard on Saturday. The two ringleaders, Senors Alfaro and Rosario, were committed to the Ludlow-street jail to await trial.

Two men were killed and several persons fatally wounded at Prairie City, Iowa, on Saturday last, while firing a salute with an anvil which they were using as a substitute for a cannon. A team of horses were also killed.

Dr. Mackey, formerly Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., is in Washington, seeking a reinstatement to the office. He charges that his successor is a Democrat, and should not be commissioned.

Col. J. R. Branch, who was killed near Richmond, on Friday last, by the falling of a bridge, was buried on Sunday. Some alarm was created in the church, where the immense crowd assured the terrified floor to stay, but no one was hurt.

The new Captain General of Cuba, De Rodas, has adopted a very humane and conciliatory policy in his efforts to pacify the island, and his course since his arrival at Havana last June is a conclusive refutation of the sanguinary character attributed to him.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass has decided that agents of commission merchants who solicit consignments of fruit to be sold by commission merchants upon which sale they receive a percentage are not liable to any special tax under the law.

The contest in Virginia has been exciting and bitter. Gen. Van Wyck, who has just returned from an electioneering tour in that State, reports that the constitution, without the test and disfranchising clause, will be adopted, and the vote for Governor will be very heavy and close.

Intelligence from St. Domingo to the 26th ult., reports that Gen. Lopez, with the steamer Telegrafo, had bombarded Puerto Plata, and subsequently captured Cazuna after a short fight. On landing he issued a decree making it death for any of Santana in no longer in the possession of the Dominican government. The decree made by him with the United States Government for cession of the bay are null and void.

An arrival at Havana from Caracoas, June 28, reports that General Belzac, President of the Department Zoulia, had collected an army of six thousand men, and was importing material of war; with the intention of resisting the authority of the Federal Government. The port of Maracaibo, which was recently closed by Federal decree, is situated in the Department of Zoulia. A commission had been sent from Caracoas to pacify that section of country.

To-day's Paper.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is the only paper in America outside of the city of New York which goes regularly to all its readers to-day. It is published as usual because yesterday was the Fifth and not the Fourth of July, and the interim between Sunday and Wednesday seemed altogether too extended to pass by without the appearance of an issue. The fact that our contemporaries in the various cities in the Union suspended their publication on yesterday, thus suspending the labors of the Associated Press, will account for the dearth of telegraphic matter in the COURIER-JOURNAL. Had the Fourth of July fallen on any other day than Sunday we should have observed it, little as there is of the old spirit to observe in it. But it is a stretch of the almanac as well as of patriotism to consider the Fifth as the Fourth and to take two holidays instead of one, where one is regarded by many as questionable at best.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

It is Much Needed South of Broadway.

A condition of things exists in the vicinity of the Market-house that seems to require the immediate attention of the health officials. Here is a communication on the subject from some of the afflicted denizens of the neglected quarter:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.] By an unfortunate combination of circumstances that we have a sanitary committee but no health officer duty and function it is to search out the cause to be subserved by all such sub-acces as are deleterious to the health of our people, and then to apply the remedy. Should this commission have been very active in prying into the back yards and premises of citizens and smelling the any humorishes which might there be in exist; for which the necessary fitting of all compounds for. Will such of these gentlemen oblige the residents of that portion of our city lying between Preston and Hancock streets, south of Broadway, and take but a single smell of the horrible stench with which we are constantly regaled from the lots of putrefying offal, decomposing meat and piled up, and sometimes, in the hog and stock yards near the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot?

We can safely promise these excellent Medicos that if they will take but one smell of that part of the perfume emanating from this terrible cesspool, they will imagine themselves anywhere else than in Araby or the Happy Islands.

Certain it is that if this portion of our city is to remain a desirable residence portion it will not be for want of the liberal and ample material supplied from these pens and which has been permitted to accumulate until the foul miasmata arising therefrom is nightly and daily spreading our sfluvirins and poisoning our very life blood. SUFFERERS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, July 5, 1869.

The drunks and disorderlies of the "glorious fourth" were disposed of as follows: Henry Young, Fred Smith, Scottish Bauer, Severin Heid, Richard Hall, J. O'Connor, Jacob Rubbes, Wm. James Geddis, each fined $5; Kate Neely, James Rennyhetter, Sarah Hayes, fined $3 and held in $100 each for thirty days; Michael Swind, fined $5 and held in $100 for thirty days; D. Glover, fined $5 and held in $100 for thirty days; Wm. Beatty and James McMahan, continued until to-morrow; Chas. Walker is held in $500; Tom Homm, J. C. Clemons, and Louis Bender, discharged.

John J. Sweeney, stealing shoes from David Marshall; $400 to answer.

Michael Billings, shooting at Wm. Grissell with intent to kill; $600 to answer.

Ben. Fow, shooting at Michael Ammon, continued until Tuesday.

A grand jury for the present term was impaneled, sworn, and charged, as follows: Philip Speed, foreman; George Davis, H. R. Parmele, C. Conrad, D. A. Kollman, J. W. Frasher, J. L. Deppen, J. Dolfinger, M. Fox, J. H. Lehnert, Wm. Springer, J. Kregar, R. C. Matthews, Jacob Kooper, W. Krieg, and Abner Cooper.

Resolutions of the Newport City Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, NEWPORT, KY., July 5, 1869.

Be it resolved by the City Council of the city of Newport, Ky., That the thanks of this body are hereby tendered to W. A. Dudley, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads, for the invitation extended us to ride over their road on the 1st and 2d instant and for the polite attention shown us by the conductors, S. B. Yoris and Geo. C. Dratz.

Further resolved by the City Council of the city of Newport, Ky., That the thanks of this body are hereby tendered to the City Council of the city of Louisville for their courtesy and hospitality extended to the city officers during their recent visit to the city of Louisville; also that the thanks of this body are tendered to all the city officers of said city and to the citizens generally for the kindly welcome and generous entertainment received at Frankfort.

Resolved, That on some future occasion the City Council of Newport will reciprocate the kindness of the officers of the road and the hospitality of the City Council of Louisville by inviting them to visit the city of Newport as our guests.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be published in the Cincinnati papers and in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, and that a copy of the same be sent to the City Council of Louisville.

[A copy.] Attest: X. SINE, City Clerk.

Meteorological Table for the Month of June, 1869.

Days of Month	Morning	Noon	Evening	Barometer	Rain-fall	Course of Wind	Remarks.
	Scale 0 to 100.						
1	69	78	70	29.54		Variable.	
2	69	78	73	29.63		do	
3	68	78	73	29.66	.21	do	
4	68	79	73	29.44	.56	do	
5	66	69	66	29.61		do	
6	66	69	66	29.67		do	
7	64	72	65	29.73		do	
8	66	76	70	29.66		do	
9	68	79	74	29.58	.50	do	
10	69	79	69	29.56	.38	do	
11	68	78	70	29.56		Cloudy.	
12	68	78	73	29.46		Variable.	
13	68	80	72	29.40	1.77	do	
14	68	87	68	29.13		Clear.	
15	68	87	68	29.21		Variable.	
16	68	87	72	29.30		do	
17	68	84	72	29.37		Clear.	
18	68	84	72	29.37		Variable.	
19	69	91	68	29.30	.10	do	
20	72	89	71	29.27		do	
21	69	84	72	29.41		Cloudy.	
22	69	78	72	29.41		Variable.	
23	68	84	72	29.54		Clear.	
24	68	84	72	29.64		Variable.	
25	68	84	72	29.66	.31	do	
26	68	84	72	29.58		do	
27	72	91	84	29.50		do	
28	72	91	84	29.50	.16	do	
29	72	91	84	29.50	.20	do	
30	72	90	72	29.60	.72	do	
	71.3			29.50	5.16		

THE CITY.

Fire.

Three stables in the rear of 5th, Second street, were destroyed by fire Sunday night.

Thanks

to the conductor of the street-police car Gen. Ed Rue of Eastern papers in advance of the mail.

Disorderly and Shooting.

Charles Burk was arrested and taken to the First-street station yesterday for disorderly conduct and shooting on the street. He gave bail.

Among the Angels.

John H. Venable, the worthy Clerk at the City Council, met with a sad but yesterday morning in the death of a sweet little boy-child two weeks old.

Assault.

Terry Kidge was lodged in First-street police-house yesterday by officers Jamison and Corcoran for assaulting Anton Schlochter in a saloon at the corner of Green and Preston street.

The School Board.

The School Board returned from their trip to Cincinnati Sunday morning. They were subsequently feasted by the proprietors of the Spencer House, and enjoyed themselves finely.

Speaking.

The candidates for the Legislature in the Eighth and Ninth wards will speak at the Relief engine-house to-morrow night. The canvass in the district is exciting much interest, and there will be a large attendance.

The Second District.

James Harris, candidate for the Legislature in the Second district, composed of the First and Second wards, will address his fellow-citizens at the corner of Larned and Shelby streets this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Police Tragedy.

James Hendricks, who shot and killed his fellow-policeman, John O'Connell, on Floyd street, Thursday night, will have a hearing before the City Court this morning. Much interest is manifested in regard to the forthcoming investigation.

Judicial Painting.

The lawyers practicing in the City Court and other friends of Judge E. S. Craig are moving to secure a life-size portrait of his Honor, as a compliment to him and an ornament to the court-room. We hope to see this purpose consummated. It is both wise and commendable.

Narrow Escape.

On Sunday three men in a skiff came near being carried over the falls and drowned. The skiff struck a derrick-boat at pier No. 19 of the great bridge, and was immediately driven under. The three mariners saved themselves by clinging to the derrick-boat until help arrived.

Woodland.

The display of fireworks, fountains and German beauty at Woodland Garden, last evening, was brilliant and peculiar. The grounds were artistically decorated and illuminated, and bands of music for the open-air and for dancing were in attendance. The crowd was very great. White wine and lager beer flowed like water, and the festivities were kept up to a very late hour.

Burglary on Main.

Janney & Perry's Indis Rubber Store, No. 138 Main street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and relieved of two cases of gold-pencilled rubber pencils and two pairs of bracelets, all worth about fifty dollars. The *enter-prising* party effected their burglary by prying up a flag near the cellar-door, through which they passed to a hatch-way, and thence to the store-room. No clew to the rogues.

Southern Ice.

The ice manufactured in New Orleans the other day under a July sun and with the thermometer at 96 in the shade, and which was used in lavish profusion at the Saratoga-school picnic on Monday, Dr. Stuart Robinson's grounds yesterday, was the object of great curiosity and interest. Those who sipped the cool and delicious lemonade had no difficulty in understanding how nothing could have gone amiss. All went merry as a marriage bell, and the K. C. and its guests will long and fondly remember the event.

KENTUCKY CLUB.

This coterie of well-deserving young gentlemen convoked a goodly number of their friends at the Magnolia House, of which Major Johnson is the genial host, on Saturday night of choice spirits, both fair and gallant, not eclipsed by any that celebrated the day. Among such high-toned and refined entertainments, nothing could have gone amiss. All went merry as a marriage bell, and the K. C. and its guests will long and fondly remember the event.

THE STEAMBOAT TRIP.

Perhaps as pleasant a trip outside as any that signalized the day was the excursion of the steamer Thomas Connor to Point Pleasant. Her cabins were crowded with young people from the lower portion of the city. They spent several hours at Point Pleasant, both in name and nature the very place for such a convocation. The picnic and dancing upon the wharf-boat were productive of genuine happiness to the excursionists.

AT HARDEN'S.

At Woodland Garden there were many attractions for the vast multitude that surged in and out during the day. There was music and dancing and beer and less and every delicacy of the season. A fine display of fireworks in the evening came off, and was witnessed by thousands of people. Lion, Hanover, and the other public gardens were also thronged day and night.

THE SONS OF MARS.

An immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen attended the picnic given by the United Sons of Erin in Col. Boone's beautiful grove on Bowan street. The Committee in charge omitted nothing calculated to the happiness of the visitors. An excellent string-band was there; and tables with all kinds of refreshments abounded; so that a good time and lasting were one had plenty. There was no interruption of the general good feeling and propriety of conduct. One of the most pleasing incidents was the exhibition of dancing and skating over